Government subventions that were closed, namely, the Opera, the Theatre Français, the Opéra Comique and the Odéon. There was another Bonapartist demonstration during the performance of "Le Roi de Rome" and a spirited little military piece in one act by Georges d'Esparbes, entitled "Le Légende de l'Aigle," was produced at the Odéon this afternoon. This, as a Napoleonic play, was acclaimed by numbers of students with shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" "A bas les Juifs!" and some shouts of "Vive l'Em-

The reighborhood of the Elysée Palace has been crowded by sightseers, the body of the late President being exposed in the Grand Salle des Fêtes, which is transformed into a Chapelle Ardente. The Socialists show some dissatisfaction because the President had a priest at his bedside during his last moments. It appears that M. Faure, while not a fervent Catholic, had nevertheless great respect for religion, and Mile. Lucie Faure attended mass regularly at the Madeleine

#### THE DEATH OF M. FAURE.

The Abbé Rénault, who administered the last sacraments to the President, in the course of an interview says: "Thursday night, as I was leaving my brother-in-law's house in the Rue Bolssy Danglas, I was, much to my astonishment stopped by a sergeant of the Municipal Guard who told me to accompany him. As we approached the Elysée he told me that President Faure was dying. I saw him reclining on a mattress, which was placed on the floor of the room. General Bailloud was holding his head. Dr. Lanne-Longue held his hand, feeling his pulse. His face was convulsed with pain, and was purple and swollen. Injections of serum and caffeine were administered, and the doctor drew the tongue forward and backward to facilitate breathing. Death came gradually. I just had time to press my crucifix to his lips, to give the absolution and to recite speedily the death prayer. From the theological point of view this was sufficient

"While the President was in the death agony, Mme. Faure entered and left the room at frequent intervals. In the adjoining room Mile. Lucie Faure sat weeping and sobbing audibly. Mme. Faure, when her husband's death was announced, exclaimed in a sort of delirium: I implore you, doctor, to embalm the body so that I can keep it with me for a long time."

Then a nervous collapse ensued followed by tears. The cure of the Madeleine then arrived,

The military authorities have taken extraordinary precautions to preserve order, both at Paris and Versailles. The entire garrison is under arms ready to suppress any disorder. General Zurlinden, surrounded by his staff, is in telephonic communication with all points of Paris and Versailles, ready to act at a moment's notice.

#### INCIDENTS OF ELECTION.

SCENES AT VERSAILLES-M. LOUBET'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Paris, Feb. 18.-From an early hour stations of the railroad lines leading to Versailles were crowded with people gathered to witness the departure of the Deputies and Senators. Déroulède arrived here by the Lyons Railroad, and was met by members of the Patriotic League. Order prevalled at the stations, where, to all appearances, there were no special police precautions taken.

The first trains took an army of telegraph and telephone operators to Versailles, where the frown Hall was decorated with flags and draped with crape. The lamps were lighted and veiled

The Senators and Deputies began to assemble at 10 o'clock and to select their seats. M. Lou-bet arrived in a carriage at 10 o'clock. Friends surrounded him when he entered the Gallery of Busts and he said:

"If you love me, I hope you won't vote for

Soon the scene became animated. Crowds of people surrounded the doors watching the arrival of the members. The Palace was closed to

Various political groups held meetings at noon and M. Cochery announced that M. Meline had definitely withdrawn his candidacy. The Nationalists and anti-Semites decided not to vote

The Assembly met at 1 o'clock. M. Loubet declared the sitting open amid the applause of the members of the Left, and proceeded to draw

#### for tellers. CASTING OF VOTES BEGINS

M. Dansette, Moderate Republican, representing in the Chamber of Deputies the Fourth District of Lille, in the Department of the North, cast the first ballet.

When Paul Déroulède, organizer of the League of Patriots and Duputy representing the second District of Angoulème, voted he attempted to speak from the Tribune, where the urns were placed; but M. Loubet forbade him to do so. Déroulède then shouted: "The President of the Republic ought to be

clected by the people. I will not vote here Then, turning to M. Loubet, M. Déroulede

cried: "Do you deny what M. de Beaurepaire To this M. Loubet replied: "I am not called

on to answer you." M. Déroulède retorted: "I know what you

Except for an outbreak of Drumont, there were no further disturbances, and at 2:40 p. m the ballet was completed. While the checking was in progress the members of the Assembly left the hall and assembled in the galleries and corridors, where they discussed the chances of the election.

MELINE VOTES FOR LOUBET.

M. Méline loudly announced that he had voted

for M. Loubet. After the announcement of the result many members of the Assembly repaired to an adjoining salon, where M. Loubet awaited them. The



Thousands of sick and suffering people are like the poor cripple in the Bible, who had no one to help him down to the life-giving pool before some one classified in ahead of him. So many sufferers feel that if they could only get a little could only get a lit help to overcome the Medical Discovery is designed to aid. It is the strong, helping hand for those who are

In the extreme of bodily weakness and nervous exhaustion. It promptly tones, nourishes and builds up the entire system. It gives keen appetite, good digestion, pure blood, muscular strength, nerve force and renewed activity.

and renewed activity.

When I first wrote you I was completely discouraged, "easy Mrs. W. M. Satterly, living at Richford, Tioga Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 20), in a letter to Dr. Fierce. "I was in pain all the time, could not lie in bed on account of severe, sharp cutting pains in my back and right hip. Had pain all through the lower part of my body and my elbows hurt me so much I could scarcely lift my baby. My skin was dry, harsh and scaly and hung like sacks on my arms. My husband called the doctor, and he said it was weakarss, and my age. His medicine did me no good, I kept getting worse and weaker. It seemed I should go crasy. One day I wrote you and received advice. I have taken Dr. Fierce s Golden Medical Discovery, his 'Favoriat Prescription' and "Pleasant Pellets,' and now I can lie in bed with some comfort and can do a good day's work."

The most valuable book for both

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008 page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy, paper-covered, will be sent to anyone sending twenty-one cents in one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. For thirty-one stamps a heavier cloth-covered copy will be sent.

ing only the four theatres which received the result of the election was then communicated to A TRIUMPH FOR JUSTICE. him, and he received the congratulations of his

friends. The newly elected President promised to devote his best efforts to fulfilling the wishes of the country, and to "reunite the Republicans who have drifted asunder by the current of un-

happy events." President Loubet's remarks brought forth

lively applause from his hearers. The Premier, M. Dupuy, then formally transferred the executive power to M. Loubet and congratulated him upon his election. The President in thanking M. Dupuv expressed the hope of having the support of the Cabinet.

The Senators and Deputies then filed past and shook hands with the President, who afterward received a deputation of newspaper men, and through them appealed to the whole press of the country to work in unison.

President Loubet also asked M. Dupuy to re-

tain the Premiership and the present Cabinet. M. Loubet left the palace in a carriage, accompanied by M. Dupuy and followed by the Ministers. The crowds along the route received President Loubet with cries of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive l'Armée!" "Vive Loubet!" At 5 o'clock Versatiles had resumed its nor-

# MOBS DISPERSED BY POLICE.

mal aspect.

DEROULEDE MAKES A FIERY SPEECH-NATIONALISTS INSULT THE PRESIDENT.

Paris, Feb. 18.-Some agitation in Paris this vening was caused by MM. Déroulède and Drumont and their party. The Nationalists gathered about the statue of Joan of Arc, and M. Déroulède made a flery address to them. The crowd then marched to the Boulevards, and stopped in front of the "Libre Parole" office. There the Nationalists yelled themselves hoarse with cries of "Vive l'Armée" and "Conspuez

The appearance of President Loubet in a carriage was the signal for hostile demonstrations and cries of "Panama! Panama!"

In opposition to the cries of "Panama!" the supporters of the President raised shouts of 'Vive Loubet!" A detachment of mounted cuirassiers then appeared and cleared a passage for the President's carriage.

The noise was then redoubled, and the police had great difficulty in restraining the mob. Suddenly MM. Déroulède, Millevoye and Habert appeared. The mob surrounded M. Millevove. who donned his Deputy's belt, which is his usual method of signalling to his friends, and from four hundred to five hundred of his supporters ranged themselves behind the three Deputies, shouting "Down with Loubet!" "Resign!" and "Panama!"

When this body of men reached the Place de l'Opéra there was not a sufficiently strong force of police there to bar the way, and the demonstrators finally returned to the Statue of Joan of Arc, where the eDputies climbed upon a sand

#### DEROULEDE'S HARANGUE.

M. Millevoye then waved a tricolor flag above M. Déroulède, while the latter harangued the crowd. He said:

"Listen now to what I was prevented from saying at the Versailles election. The President belongs to the people. I rejoice at this manifestation, but to-day we cannot go to the Elysée and spit upon him whom we have no wish to recognize as Chief of State. We must allow to rest in peace, such as it is, the man who is still lying there, and return home. But on Thursday we shall not fall to attend the funeral ceremony. You will find among the followers of the coffin the Judges of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation and the base Deputies who elected this President whon we do not recognize. You know your duty Down with this Republic and long live a Republic of the People

The demonstrators then marched to the Rue des Pyramides, shouting and flaunting tricolors. The police attempted to stop them and tried to turned to the Avenue de l'Opéra, where a large force of pelice was stationed in front of the Military Club. This detachment succeeded is dispersing the demonstrators, a downfall of rain assisting in the work.

Later in the evening bands composed of the members of the League of Patriots, Nationalists and others paraded the boulevards, blocking traffic. Hival shouts of "Resign!" and "Revision!" were raised, and some fighting took place between the members of the opposing factions, but order was gradually restored. A num-

#### ber of arrests were made. DEMONSTRATION AGAINST LOUBET

As the Presidential carriage left the St. Lazare station a band of thirty or forty persons ranged themselves on either side of the landau, under the leadership of two men, who kept giving signals for shouts of "Down with Loubeti" and | favorably remarked. M. Loubet paid a visit to "Resign! Resign!" The general public was apparently indifferent, and no active hostility was displayed. Many in the crowd saluted the President and cried "Vive Loubet!" and "Vive l'Armée!" but the shouts of the demonstrators running beside the carriage drowned the friendly salutations.

The noise and excitement were redoubled when the carriage stopped at the Elysée. Here two ompact hostile groups were massed, hooting and blowing whistles.

MM. Loubet and Dupuy spent ten minutes with Mme. Faure, and then went to the Quai d'Orsay. On his journey thither M. Loubet was more favorably received by the public.

# ANOTHER CONFLICT.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The street demonstrations ere renewed at midnight. The Republican Guard, mounted and on foot, took up their station at the corner of the Boulevard and the Rue Drouot. The police cleared the streets and the approaches to the office of the "Libre Parole MM. Déroulède, Coppée and Forain arrived together at the Rue Montmartre. Déroulède and Coppée attempted to make speeches, and much scuffling ensued, while shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" and "Demission!" were frequently heard.

The police intervened and scattered the crowd, making many arrests. The police station in the Rue Drouot was soon filled. Among those arrested was Comte de Bari, who was released, however, when he was identified.

The Latin Quarter was quiet, but the cafes were full to overflowing.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY ADOPTED. FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN NEW-TORK EXPRESSES ITS SORROW AT M. PAURITE DEATH.

The French Chamber of Commerce, at a m held on Friday afternoon, adopted the following resolution of sympathy over the death of Prodent Faure of the French Republic . A copy of the esolution has been cabled to M. Faure's widow:

Resolved. That the French Chamber of Commerce of New-York beg of you to accept its expression of respectful sympathy in the misfortune which has ericken you and the Republic of France so cruelly, through the sudden death of your noble husband and the honored ruler of the Republic of France.

The above resolution of sympathy was forwarded to Mme. Faure by Henry E. Gourd, of the French Chamber of Commerce, of this city, as being ex-pressive of the sentiment of the residents of the French colony in New-York.

BETTER PRICES ON THE BOURSE Paris, Feb. 18.-Prices were much improved on the Bourse to-day, the election of M. Loubet as President of the French Republic having been anticipated. International securities were strong, with the exception of Brazilians. There were many repurchases. Rio Tintos rising sharply. South Africans improved and closed at the highest figure of the day.

MRS. CRAWFORD SO CHARACTERIZES THE ELECTION OF M. LOUBET.

BATISFACTION SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE-

SETBACK FOR THE ANTI-SEMITES.

day as follows: publicans only is the greatest Republican victory since Grévy's walk over the course.

The new President comes from the part of France where the Roman power lasted longernamely, Marsanne, in the Department of Drame, He gives the impression of remote Latin origin, and looks to be a solid, practical man, who sees the facts of life just as they are. As President a good omen. By counting the hands that of the Senate he has had official and other experience that will be useful to him as President | majority among the outside candidates. It is of the Republic, but he is essentially a plain, middle-class man, whose mind is sharpened by his practice at the bar in the provincial town of simply because he has slaughtered a few ne-Montelimar, in the South of France. He is there | groes in West Africa. most popular, and every one at Montelimar counts himself a personal friend of Loubet, who | threats of street disturbances by ordering the as Mayor, County Concillor, Deputy and Senator, always acted as the servant of the public. Obliging to his neighbors, he was as accessible as General Grant or Lincoln was, and not less unpretending.

#### MAN OF STRONG CHARACTER.

His thickset figure, massive and somewhat Roman, though homely, head, indicates a steady, sturdy character, who can nail his colors to the mast, but only fights when there is good occasion. He belonged, under the Empire, to the Republican party, then calling itself Liberal. In 1870 he threw himself into the National Defence current, and stood by Gambetta. He was elected County Councillor in 1871, then Mayor, and in 1876 was sent to the Chamber of Deputies, where he sat between MM. Henry and Martin, the historian. Accepting Thier's leadership, but favoring the scheme to declare Grevy his political heir and to reconcile Gambetta with both, he seemed to bide his time and was in no hurry to push forward.

MacMahon's government gave him prominence in dismissing him from the mayoralty of Montelimar in 1877, thus exasperating the Drome

Republicans. M. Loubet, at the legislative elections in 1877. was triumphantly returned. His subsequent candidatures were not opposed, and in 1885 he was returned by Drome as a Senator. In all these years he was a useful Deputy, chiefly orking in the committees and speaking little. He was the intimate friend of Senators Carnot and Tirard, and in 1888 the latter appointed him Minister of Public Works, in which capacity he carried out a scheme to convey the sewage of Paris-a great problem for this capital-into the St. Germain forest.

#### NO HAND IN PANAMA SCANDAL.

President Sadi Carnot asked Loubet in 1892 to form a Cabinet, but it fell under the weight of the Fanama scandal, in which some members, although not Loubet, were implicated. This Administration was marked by the mission of Adniral Gervais's squadron to Cronstadt and the visit of the Court of Russia to the flagship Magenta.

M. Loubet was personally innocent of Panamaism, but, like MM. Carnot and Brisson, he thought the sheltering of the accused expedient. He had never since filled other office save the presidency of the Senate, to which he was first elected in 1896.

He belonged to M. Carnot's innermost circle, and his wife was Mme. Carnot's best friend. The President is thoroughly domestic, and disikes showy society. He likes to spend his time at home, and is a great reader. He is not rich nor does he covet wealth and honors. He is strong in financial questions. For many years he lived in an unpretentious flat, and dined off a white clicioth instead of a tablecloth. His hands, figuratively speaking, are clean; but his scize the flags. The mob resisted, and finally | beard and clothes are untidy, thus contrasting with the late President.

M. Loubet, for having formerly when Pre-M. Ribot, Admiral Gervals to Cronstadt is perma grata to Aussia.

For three years as Speaker of the Senate he lived in the Palace of the Petit Luxembourg, in much the same style as the President lives at

# WELL RECEIVED BY CROWDS.

He returned to Paris from Versailles this afternoon by train. He is the first Presiden who has done so. He ordered an open carriage and pair to await him at the station instead of a carriage and four. He was well received by tremendous crowds. He arrived by dayligh and had an escort of culrassiers. The entire absence of haughtiness in his demeanor was Mme. Faure on his way bome and saluted the

Loubet is the right man in the right place. The importance of to-day's Presidential election for the welfare of the French Republic and the prestige of France abroad cannot be overestimated. The issue taken was whether the law should be paramount or an irresponsible league the League of the French Fatherlandin the hands of clerical, monarchical and mill

# CONSPIRACY DEFEATED.

Never was a more monstrous conspiracy engineered to pervert a whole nation's sense of justice in order to perpetrate the greatest miscar riage of law of the century and shield a few felons from the consequences of crime. The more sensible part of France feels, after M. Loubet's election, that a great weight has been taken off its conscience, and hopes that a new leaf will be turned over the worst page of modern French history

M. Clémenceau wrote yesterday that it was necessary the new President should be a man not connected with the Dreyfus affair. He therefore would support M. Loubet. There was fairness in this. But the Nationalists do not want fairness. They want Dreyfus, guilty or innocent, to remain perpetually at Devil's Island. It was enough that M. Clémenceau supported Loubet. The Nationalists declared that the latter should not be President, or they would make Paris too hot for honest people to

gress? Yes; they were frank. It was to be expected that de Beaurepaire, that madman and story-teller, would rake up some falsehood against Loubet. Sure enough, he published this morning a Panama story against Loubet, if possible more empty than his famous charges against the Court of Cassation. He showed how little he himself believed in his own tittle-tattle by admitting that he doubted not M. Loubet's uprightness, adding, in a peculiarly dishonest way, insinuations against M. Louber too fatuous for contradiction.

# SLANDERS OF THE PRESS.

The "Libre Parole" branded him this morning as a "Paname-Dreyfusite candidate," having the effrontery to remark that he was supported as such by Reinach, Zadec, Kahn, Chief Rabbi of France, and by Dreyfus himself. The Nationalist organs are forced to admit that not a word or deed of M. Loubet can be connected with Dreyfusism.

The fact is that the anti-Semites' heads have been turned by victories due to the weakness of the Government, and they thought they could boss France. They won another victory this morning when Premier Dupuy, yielding to anti-Semitio clamor, gave Herr Frischhauer, the evening.

correspondent of the "Neue Frele Presse," THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT notice of expulsion from France. Herr Frischhauer fisked the reason, and was told that it was on account of the general tone of his letters on Dreyfus, M. Dupuy, however, being unable to point to a single unwarrantable passage

in the letters. M. Méline, through his shuffling and doubledealing, causing the Dreyfus drama to be Paris, Feb. 18.-Mrs. Crawford writes of the a national crisis, deserved the honor of being w President and the situation in France to- put forward as a candidate by the Nationalists and Monarchists, the enemies of law and order. This election by a single ballot and by Re- Apparently, he realized that it was a doubtful compliment; declined, wavered, accepted and declined last night; to the dismay of the Nationalists, reaccepted this morning, and halfdeclined in the afternoon

### GREETED WITH APPLAUSE.

M. Loubet on his appearance in the hall at Vernailles was received with rounds of applause. clapped it could be seen that he had a clear significant of the present state of French opinion that Colonel Montell should offer himself

Premier Dupuy replied to the Nationalist troops in the barracks to have their arms stacked in readiness for every emergency.

The luncheon at the Hotel Reservoir was as lively as usual at a Presidential election. Many wemen in handsome tollets were present, Champagne was freely served, and there was no trace of mourning. Count Castellane was giad to squeeze himself in at a corner of a table, and as other persons were drinking cheap wine he had the discretion to order a small bottle of cheap wine, too.

After luncheon all aljourned to the Congress, It was the bill against the Court of Cassation, I learned, that wrecked M. Dupuy's chances. The Deputies thought he was good enough for Premier, but he had lost the respect which a Presidential candidate must command. As regards Méline, he could not win without the support of the Right, and the Republicans have learned the lesson from the case of M. Faure that the President cannot do his duty to the Republic and at the same time fulfil promises o the Monarchists.

In voting the Nationalists attempted disorder. That nefarious mountebank Déroulede mounted the stribune, and, addressing M. Loubet, in the hair, called him a Panamaist, and inquired what reply he would make to M. de Beaurepaire's charges. Loubet replied: "None. Your onduct is beneath my notice. Leave at once that tribune."

Baudry d'Asson, a wealthy Royalist landlord noted for his eccentric freaks, while putting his paper in the box cried, "Vive le Roi!" but two Republican Deputies, who expected some scene, quickly shoved him along.

### NEWS GREETED WITH CHEERS.

A little past 3 o'clock the news was circulated n the lobby during a brief adjournment that Loubet was elected by 483 votes, against 279 for Méline and 45 for Cavaignac.

When the sitting was resumed, M. Loubet having given up the chair to the deputy chairman, M. Chauveau, the result was announced, and received with ringing cheers on the Centre and Left, the Right maintaining a sulky silence, Various cries were heard, such as "Down with forgeries!" "Vive l'Armée!" and "Down with the Jews!" but all these cries were drowned by the cheers for the Republic and M. Loubet. It was felt that France was returning to her better

In an interview to-night, M. Loubet said: "I owe everything to the Republican majority. France and the Republic are inseperable. All anti-Republican opinions are free, unless leading to acts against the Repubic. I shall govern in a Republican sense only. I have given proofs in my long political career that I am neither a place-hunter, ambitious nor overriding. Brought up in the study of the law, I will be its single-minded servant. The Elysée is a post of duty. I speak the truth in declaring that I never was ambitious to go there. Our quiet life is ended."

# TROOPS GUARD THE CITY.

The Government shows its vigilance to-night. anallate give trouble all the worse or them. The Central Brigade, 5,000 strong, i on special duty, and the troops are still under arms in the barracks, but bands of brawlers are, however, suffered to march through the city, shouting "Down with Loubet," singing Dérouêde's Chauvinist songs and breaking windows.

The Duke of Orleans is hovering about the Franco-Italian frontier. I have seen Prince Boulevards. He is German-looking, with a ody, long legs and full hips, and has an awkward gait.

The city is fairly quiet, and the diplomatic world is satisfied with the election. Russia approved it beforehand. The people say Loubet is

#### a "Southern Grevy DUPUY'S APPARENT INDIFFERENCE.

The Nationalists have attempted to carry out heir threats, and scenes of disorder took place to-night. Windows were broken on the bouleards, and rioters were arrested in front of the Elysée. The whole thing was done by paid gangs. The rank and file of the so-called patrits, who marched through the streets shouting "Confusion to Loubet!" "Panama! Panama! and burning his portrait, did not exceed two thousand, with a dozen ringleaders.

Premier Dupuy might have been more prompt

while M. Faure was President. About 11 o'clock he took steps, and order was restored without vicience, and as if by enchantment, by blocking a few hundred yards of the someward for an hour in front of the "Libre Parole," which has been the hotbed of sedition for some months.

If Premier Dupuy loyally supports the new President, the predictions of the pessimists that Loubet will meet the fate of Casimir-Perier will be unfounded. The present agitation is entirely

An admirable passage in M. Loubet's speech returning thanks to the members of the Govern ment has further excited Nationalist rage. He says he is for pacification, but with respect for the law, implying that hitherto the law has been

The Nationalist papers this evening declare war to the knife on Loubet, vowing that they will never rest until they have expelled him from the Elysée. Jules Lemaitre, founder of the League of the French Fatherland, says he will try to get arrested for insulting M. Loubet, as

#### PROVINCES PLEASED AT RESULT. Paris, Feb. 18.-Telegrams received from the provinces this evening show that the announce

KAISER AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY. Berlin, Feb. 18.-Emperor William returned to Berlin this afternoon from Hubertusstock. His Majesty drove direct from the railway station to the French Embassy to express his condolence over the death of M. Faure. He re-

# TWO BIG LINERS OVERDUE

mained at the Embassy forty minutes.

NEITHER THE CAMPANIA NOR THE ST. PAUL

The American liner St. Paul, from Southampton, and the Cunarder Campania, from Liverpool, both due yesterday morning, had not been sighted up to on early hour this morning.

The St. Paul to have equalled her best record would have reached the lightship at 9:03 a. m. on

M. LOUBET'S PERSONAL AND POLITICAL RECORD A CLEAN ONE.

HIS INTELLECTUAL, QUALITIES CONSIDERED MEDIOCRE-HIS FRANKNESS AND DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Whereas President Faure towered head and shoulders above the majority of his countrymen, and was by reason of his stature a rather impressive-looking personage, his successor as Chief Magistrate of France, M. Loubet, is a little, short man, rather fat, with gray hair, pointed beard, closely cropped, and clear, honest blue eyes. He is the least diplomatic man that I can remember ever to have met, and if he has any fault it is excessive frankness. High-principled to a degree, he is a for to equivocation and double-dealing of every kind, and he is devoted to home life, disliking theatres, state banquets and official receptions. Before becoming President of the Senate, he had already on two occasions held office, once as Minister of Public Works, and the other time as Premier, on which latter occasion he was associated with his old friend Viette, the Falstaff of French politics, noted for his anecdotes, for his loud, ringing laugh, and for his phenomenal consumption of heer.

France's new President has been made the subject of innumerable stories, most of them of a character to demonstrate his great good nature. Thus, when he arrived from the South of France to assume the Presidency of the Senate, in succession to the atrabilious, irascible and sour-tempered Challemel-Lacour, he was met at the railroad station at Paris by an exceedingly well-dressed and important-looking gentleman, whom he at once assumed to be one of the principal officials of the Senate. The gentleman in question having greeted M. Loubet informed him that a carriage was in waiting, and conducted him to it. As soon as Loubet had taken his place in the vehicle he pulled the skirts of his coat aside in order to make room for his companion beside him. Noticing, however, that the latter was about to shut the door without getting in, he inquired why he did not

"I am going to ride on the box, mon President," said the stranger. "Nonsense, not a bit of it," exclaimed Loubet, "You will get wet-come inside."

"But, Your Excellency"-"Come along. I insist upon it."

The stranger thereupon took his seat beside the new President of the Senate, who subsequently, during the course of the ride, discovered that his companion was nothing but one of the footmen, or one of the menial servants of the Luxembourg Palace. It is scarcely necessary to add that the man was subsequently loud in his praise of the condescension and bonhommie of M. Challemel-Lacour's successor M. Loubet is a lawyer by profession, fairly

well off for a professional man, and when I knew him some years ago used to make his home in a plainly furnished fifth-floor flat in the Rue de la Seine. Mme, Loubet is in no sense a woman of society, or of the world, but unaffectedly absorbed by her duties as wife and in connection with the care and education of her young children. M. Loubet is a southerner, and owes his rise in politics first of all to the favor | the estimate of M Loubet, and may disco which he found in the eyes of President Carnot, and, secondly, to the universal goodwill which | new President is possessed of a spirit of interhis stering qualities as a man of unblemished pendence and an individuality as yet undreamed honesty, and as a "bon père de famille," have of. A number of Popes have furnished a disacreated among the bourgeoiste and rural popu- pointment of this kind to the cardinals with lation, who may be said to constitute the backbone of the French electorate

Unlike President Faure, President Grevy prove a sort of lay Sixtus V. EX-ATTACHE and President Thiers, he has, so far as is known, no family skeletons to furnish his enemies, political and otherwise, with means of warfare against him. In the case of Grévy, it may be remembered, his matrimonial affairs, and the dishonorable dealings of his son-in-law, Daniel Wilson, furnished plenty of material to his foes for his persecution, while in the case of poor President Faure the opposition was forever raking up the ugly fact that his father-in- scandals. law had been a convict, a circumstance which. M. Loubet was born at Marsanne, Department according to French law, would have barred the late Chief Magistrate from obtaining the posiobtaining a doctorate, and practised that proma humbler walk in life. Loubet, in fact, is one of those men, few and far between in French politics, who are without antecedents calculated

The new President has been singularly noncommittal on the subject of the Dreyfus case. Henri of Orléans gathering impressions on the | But, in view of the fact that he owes his election to the Presidency in a great measure to the round, sun-burned face, is tall with a short almost unanimous indersement which he received at the hands of the Senate, and that there is an overwhelming majority in the latter which | December 12, 1887, to April 5, 1888. On the fall believes in the innocence of Dreyfus, and in the | the Ministry of M. de Freycinet, M. Loubet was illegality of his trial, and likewise the opposition | requested by President Sadi-Carnot, whose free of the anti-Dreyfusites to his nomination, it may he was, to constitute a new Ministry, retaining to be assumed that France's new President is far as possible the old members. rather favorable to the prisoner of the Devil's Island than embittered against him. Certain it affairs to the entire satisfaction of those of the is that Loubet would be the last man to countenance any illegality in connection with the

as a man of much brilliancy or intellect. In fact, his mental calibre is of the same order as that of Faure, Carnot and MacMahon. That is to say, he is in no sense of the word a strong man, and if the mantle of President has descended on his shoulders it is mainly due to the lack of sympathy and the insufficiency of its effort that those who have engineered his elecn maintaining order, as he never failed to do fact that those who have engineered his election expect to be able to lead and control him. Faure's election was brought about mainly by means of the votes of the monarchical party. The leaders of the latter were aware of the story, in-law of the ex-tanner, and they fondly imag- workmen to the works except those who had bethen generally unknown, of the felon fatherned that, thanks to this secret, they would be able to exercise a control over Faure. That is why they elected him, and it was more in a spirit of revenge and disappointment than from any other motives that they subsequently revealed to the public this skeleton in the Faure closet when they found that they could not bend him to their wishes.

In the present instance Loubet undoubtedly is indebted for his election to Dupuy, the present Premier, who never made any attempt to conceal his ambition to become President of the French Republic. It may be remembered that at the time of the assassination of Sadi Carnot at Lyons he quitted that city for Paris almost before the last breath had left the body of the dying President, and bitterly complained on reaching the capital of the haste manifested by his colleagues in the Cabinet in ordering the convocation of the Congress at Versailles, exclaiming. "You see they will not even give me time to prepare my candidature."

He was a candidate, too, at the last election. Indeed, it is a matter of common report that he made use of his position of Premier to disgust Perfer of the Presidency in order to take his

Now, however, he has found that, owing to the opposition of the Senate, which rightly or wrongly credits him with favoring a revision of NEW PRESIDENT PLEASES WASHINGTON the Constitution tending to restrict the powers of the Upper House of the French Legislature, it was hopeless to dream of securing the Presidency, even though he could command a majority among the Chamber of Deputies. So he at once devoted all his energies to bringing ulations by this Government, for that might about the election of the candidate whose mental calibre in his opinion was the lowest, and who was most likely to prove a doclie instrument in his hands, and to follow obediently his lead, leaving himself. Dupuy, as the power be-Friday, and the Campania to be up to her record was due at the lightship at 7:41 o'clock on Friday

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too late that, once established at the Elysée, th elected them, and there is no knowing by the new President of the French Republic may

# CAREER OF M. LOUBET.

Emile Loubet, chosen seventh President of the third French Republic, has long been prominent He has twice been President of in public affairs. the Senate, has been a member of several Min-istries, and once Premier of France. Until his election as President he had come into greates prominence in 1892, when the Ministry which be headed went down as a result of the Panani

ber of Deputies as a Republican, but at the same time qualified his adherence to Republican pri ciples by declaring his opposition to amnesty & political offenders. He was elected, and took his seat with the Republicans of the Left.

succeeded in forcing the resignation of the Brogo-Ministry, and he was re-elected a Deputy the same year. He was again elected in 1881. In January, 1885, M. Loubet was a candidate for election to the Senate, and was chosen, become Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet of M Tirard, which held office only three months-fo

took for himself the portfolio of the Interior.

Under his Premiership the Cabinet, in conductor treme Left, aroused the hostility of the Moderate Republicans, who were then in the majority, difficulties and the dangers of its attitude will M. Loubet has never, however, been regarded | made especially acute by the prolonged trou arising from the complaints of the miners of Carmaux. It was found necessary to send troops to that place to quell the disturbances. This di course, incensed those on the Left, who at the interpellation made in the Chamber of Deputies of October 16, 1892, reproached the Ministry for The Right criticises the Ministry for its modern tion in the face of such long and violent ference with the freedom of labor. M. Loubet the took upon himself the mission of an arbitrator between the miners and their employers, and gares decision stipulating for the readmission of condemned for violence by the courts. objected to this exception, and the Government proposed in the Chamber of Deputies to accele their demand. This resulted in revolutions manifestations on the part of the employers. To

agitation spread to Lyons and other industrial In the course of this unrestrained anarchical to Paris offices of the Compagnie de Carmaux, to

tation a bomb was placed before the door of Paris offices of the Compagnie de Carmaux, we owners of the mines. When it was removed the Central Police Office the bomb exploded, killist the Government of M. Loubet was sustable and received greater powers to centrol public meetings, prohibit parades and the carrying of red fagin the streets of Carmaux. At the same times haw was passed forbidding anarchistic ultrances the newspapers, after which a vote of confident was voted on Nevember 18, 1992.

Ten days later the Ministry resigned because an adverse vote on the Panama scandals investigation. This does not in the least imply that Loubet was culpably connected with these saddals. As Fremier he had ordered a full investigation of the charges; but when Baron Relnach comitted saticide, and it was proposed in the charmed to selze all his effects and exhaum his body. M. Loubet opposed these measures simply on segrounds. Those who favored such action segrounds. Those who favored such action segrounds. Those was favored such action segrounds. The correctness of his attitude was further visible to the conservative metrics.

The correctness of his attitude was further vind-cated by the fact that the Ribot Ministry, which succeeded his, maintained practically the same pos-tion on the subject. M. Loubet was again choses to the Sonate, and in 1836 was elected its president. In January of last year he was re-cierted to that post.

Washington, Feb. 18.-The news of the elec-

tion of M. Loubet as President of the French Republic was received with satisfaction here would sanction the extension of formal congraseem to be an unwarrantable interference in French party matters. But Secretary Hay knowing the new President most favorably, may take occasion to communicate his personal gratification at the outcome of to-day's election According to Secretary Hay, M. Loubet is It is possible that both he and the rest of man of broad culture and high qualities, and